

from which fig. 1 was drawn. It is not typical, and was sketched merely to assist in determining the nature and extent of the markings, which are more or less elusive in ordinary specimens.

*Length of larval life.*—Only two caterpillars were reared from egg to chrysalis. One born on May 16th pupated June 10th. The other, born May 15th, pupated June 14th. The length of larval existence may therefore be stated to be about 25 or 30 days.

*The chrysalis.*—As stated previously, the caterpillar forms a rude shelter of such light material as it may be able to find. In nature it doubtless drops or crawls to the ground when fully grown, and searches for a spot suitable for a winter residence. It may wander some distance, for the restless period immediately preceding pupation is several days in length, and as much as a week may elapse between the last meal and the formation of a chrysalis.

The shape of the chrysalis is shown in detail in the plate. Fig. 2 exhibits the dorsal aspect, fig. 3 the ventral, fig. 4 the lateral, fig. 5 the anterior, and fig. 6 the posterior. These are drawn from the same specimen.

In his "Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies" Scudder states that the chrysalis has "a slender dorsal ridge on mesothorax." The same statement is made in the descriptions of *niphon* and *augustus*, and in the key which precedes the descriptive text this "slender ridge" is given as a generic character. I fail to find any mention of a ridge in W. H. Edwards's description of the chrysalis of *Henrici*, nor does Hy. Edwards say anything of it when describing what he believed to be *augustus*. I am at a loss to account for the statement. The ridge is certainly not found in *irus*.

As may be seen from the figures, the chrysalis is covered with short hairs, except on the wing-cases, the face, legs, tongue, antennæ and the ventral surface of the abdomen. The whole surface is covered by raised lines, which on the abdomen and thorax are definite in arrangement, and form a fairly regular reticulation, elsewhere they appear like wrinkles in the heavy chitinous shell. This ornamentation is pronounced, and renders difficult the determination of the various brown spots which cover the chrysalis. The thoracic spiracle is dull straw-yellow and conspicuous; the abdominal spiracles may be, for the same reason, visible to the naked eye, or may be inconspicuous because concolorous with their surroundings. The ocellar ribbon is black.